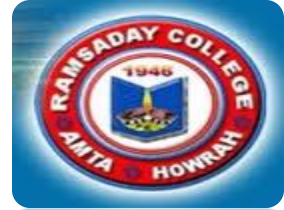


GEO-A-CC-4-09-TH- Regional Planning and Development

Unit 1: Regional Planning



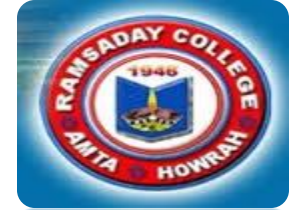
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**SEMESTER 4 –CC9- GEOA-
REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
UNIT I: REGIONAL PLANNING ; Topic-2**

:Topics Covered:

- 1. What is Regional Planning?**
- 2. Types of Regional Planning**
- 3. Goals and Objectives**
- 4. Tool and Techniques of Regional Planning**



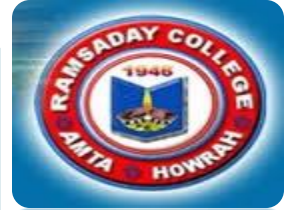
What is Regional Planning?

The term 'regional planning' consists of the spatial entity of 'region' and the practice of 'planning.' The notion of a 'region' varies widely in different contexts and encompasses a whole variety of regions that may cover a third of China to a very tiny region in England.

Harvey Perloff (1968) pointed out that regional planning had developed along pragmatic lines with relatively little attention to formal theory and defined it as the 'ordering' of activities and facilities in space at a scale greater than a single community and less than a nation, or, in the case of a common market situation where a number of nations are economically integrated, less than that of integrated totality. (Perloff, 1968: 153)



The concept of regional planning was first introduced by Patrick Geddes who began to develop his broader philosophy of regional planning in his 1915 seminal book, *Cities in Evolution: An introduction to Town Planning Movement and the Study of Civics*. He put forward a synoptic vision of ‘place, work, and folk’ to explain the symbiotic relationship between economic and sociocultural well-being.

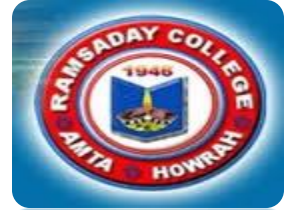


Sparked by the ideas of Geddes, Lewis Mumford advanced a conception of regional development by taking an organic, ecological planning approach that aimed to balance the needs of the social world with those of the natural ecosystem. This regional approach to planning led to the establishment of the Regional Planning Association of America and the ‘regional city’ idea was advocated by Mumford, Clarence Stein, and other members in the 1920s (Meyers, 1998).

Seltzer and Carbonell (2011: 9) view regional planning with similar flexibility: ‘rather than encompass a territorial interest that is sharply bounded and represented (or at least claimed) by an institution that holds general governmental powers and responsibilities, it is carried out over a territory that, at least when that planning takes place, is found to share enough characteristics to assert its existence as a region.’ Their definition emphasizes on how regional planning should be deployed to address cross-boundary issues across jurisdictions, which differs from the earlier concerns of the size and spatial extent of regions.



TYPES OF PLANNING:



It can be classified from different angle.

1. On the basis of concerned Space:

- **Spatial planning:** Spatial planning means planning for a region, with the region. So, here spatial dimension is very explicit e.g. planning for a metropolitan area.
- **Non Spatial planning:** This type of planning includes those in which spatial dimensions is not explicit e.g. national economic planning, family planning.

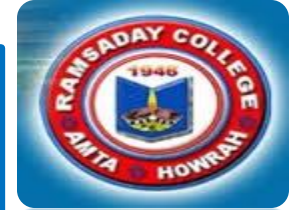
2. On the basis of method of implementation:

- **Imperative Planning:** When public sector holds the responsibility to use and manage the productive resources of the country to achieve the desired economic goal (e.g. it was in former USSR) is called imperative planning.
- **Indicative Planning:** When the main spring of economic activities is guided by private sector is called indicative planning e.g. National plan of UK



3. On the Basis of purpose of planning:

- **Physical planning:** Physical planning involves the planning of an area's physical structure.(land,soil,vegetation etc.)
- **Economic planning:** Economic planning is concerned more with the economic structure of an area and its overall prosperity mainly in terms of production,income,purchasing power parity etc.
- **Developmental Planning:** Developmental planning concerned mainly with
simultaneous development in modes of production , level of living, technological awareness,attitude of people etc.
- **Environmental Planning:** It means planning for qualitative and quantitative upgradation of planning environment and thereby e



4. On the basis of ideology:

- **Normative planning:** It seeks the least possible results in relation to established goals. It concerns with
 - a) defining the goals
 - b) sequential arrangement of different phases
 - c) Linking and integrating the sectoral and functional elements of the plan
 - d) linking and integrating the territorial plans
 - e) Coordinating activities.
- **System Planning:** It treats planning as a social process operating in varying socio-technical contexts. It includes values, goals and ideologies.

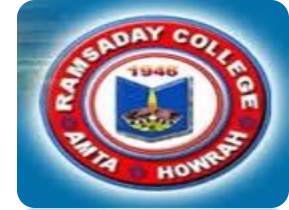
5. On the basis of level of Planning:

- **Multi level planning :** The concept of multi-level planning may be defined as planning for a variety of regions which together form a system and subordinate subsystems. In this planning the National territory is divided into small territorial units whose numbers depends on the size of the country, its administrative geographical and regional structure.
- **Single level planning:** In this type of planning the formulation of plans and decision making are done at the national level; the process is centralised and the lower territorial levels come into picture only at implementation stage. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Swarnajyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) are examples of single level planning.



6. On the basis of function or area of concern:

- **Allocation Planning:** It is concerned with co ordination ,the resolution of conflicts ensuring that the existing system is ticking over efficiently through time in accordance with evolving policies. Hence, it is sometimes known as regulatory planning e.g. in the context of a small firm , it would involve the planning of the deliveries of inputs of rawmaterials and labour and the distribution of the final goods.In the context of the national economy it would involve the month to month regulation of the economy Using fiscal and monetary policy.
- **Innovative Planning:** It is, on the other hand,is not merely concerned with planning for the efficient functioning of existing systems, but it is more concerned with improving /developing the system as a whole, introducing new aims and attempting to mould change on a large scale. For this reason it is sometimes known as developmental planning.In our small-firm example, the marketing of a new product or opening of a factory extension within a specific period of time,would involve innovative planning.



7. On the basis of objectives:

- planning may have **single** or **multiple** goals and objectives.

A local authority may plan to build a new road to improve the accessibility but it leads to Attract new firms and to widen its shopping hinterland. Goals and objectives are and/or Social and economic in nature. The primary goals are considered as 'Manifest aims' and Secondary aims may be considered as 'latent aims'. Manifest aims are obvious and explicit, latent aims are less obvious and quite often unconsciously pursued.

8. On The basis of time frame :

planning may be divided into **short term** and **long term** planning.

Annual plans taken by Govt. of India are considered as short term plan .

In this way planning may be divided into:

9. Formal Regional planning

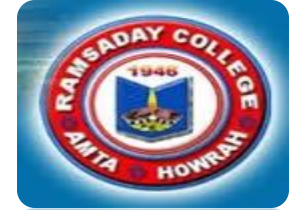
Functional Regional Planning

10. Axial planning

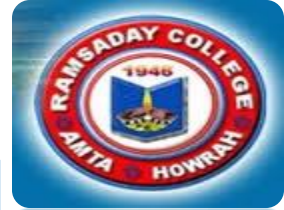
Nodal planning

11. Subjective planning

Objective planning.



This planning typology is particularly relevant at the regional level. Regional planning usually involves both physical and economic planning. Some regional plans may be purely allocative, but the majority include certain innovative elements.-an extreme example being that of the Dutch Polder scheme. In addition, Regional planning is invariably multi-objective, but the method of implementation may vary greatly between the advisory British Regional plans and the 'command' Eastern European and Russian versions.



Goals and objectives of regional planning:

•Regional Planning ,in the words of Mackaye ‘ consists in the attempt at discovering

The plans of the Nature for the attainment of man’s ends upon the Earth; it

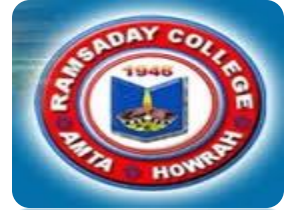
visualizes industry as the servant of culture,and its chief concern is the guidance

Within a region of the flow of civilization.’

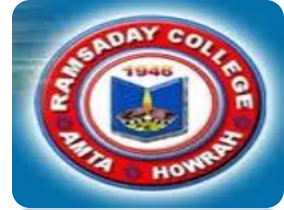
•According to Mumford ‘ regional planning asks not how wide an area can be brought under the aegis of the metropolis ,but how the population and civic facilities

Can be distributed so as to promote and stimulate a vivid and creative life throughout the region.

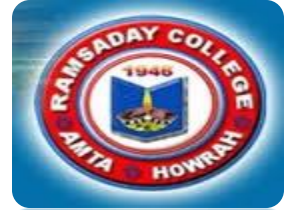
•The regionalist attempts to plan such an area so that all its sites and resources ,from forest to city, from highland to waterlevel, may be soundly developed ,and so that population will be distributed so as to utilize, rather than to nullify or destory its natural advantages.



- **It sees people, industry and the land as a single unit . In sum, regional planning does not mean the planning of big cities beyond their present areas It means the reinvigoration and rehabilitation of whole regions so that the products of culture and civilization, instead of being confined to a prosperous minority in the congested centres, shall be available to every one at every point in a region where the physical basis for a cultivated life can be laid down.**
- **Regional planning should be viewed as essentially a means to strengthen the National economy. It is a technique to evaluate the potential of sub national areas and to develop them to the best advantage of the nation as a whole.**
- **Here are involved such basic goals as the building of resource base and of Economic opportunity , diversity, strength and balance in the economy, environmental improvement and the general welfare.**

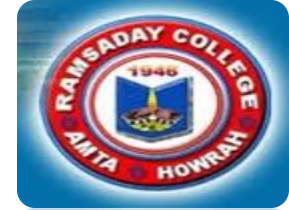


- **Areal interrelationships, cohesion, and integration are basic tenets of regional planning. It works on the percept that the wealth of an area is the product of a) the material resources of man's environment) The biological resources of social personnel, and c) the social resources for mobilizing the common will to make the fullest use of the first two.**
- **Like all planning processes, regional planning should also be viewed as the use of collective intelligence and foresight to chart direction, order, harmony and progress.**
- **Regional planning does not work for regional self sufficiency, for no policy could be more uneconomic than one designed to make each region a self sufficient economy.**
- **It strives to develop as broad a base of regional economic activities as its Natural and human resources can economically sustain.**

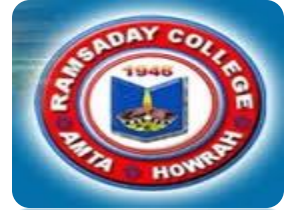


Tools And Techniques

- **Regional planning involves survey, planning and programming, design and techniques of development , management ,utilization, information and programme application and feed back.**
- **For identifying the regionalism present, demarcating the region and determining the needs of the region intensive socio-geographic and socio –economic surveys are needed.**
- **These surveys should provide sufficient data to prepare community and regional socio economic base studies. Such base studies should give not only the existing state of the economy but also the projections for the future. Planning processes are designed to remove the existing inadequacies as well as to ward off future calamities.**



- Formulation of plan involves proper assessment of the regional as well as external resources, the assessment of the felt needs and fixation of priorities.A plan is based on the data available to the planner but it is not a product of mechanical operations-it involves full discussions and evaluations by the representatives of the people, assessment of the both tangible and intangible resources ,selection of project in such away that the community gets maximum benefits with minimum cost within the shortest possible time.
- Implementation of plan requires efficient administrative ,managerial, and technical services . The location of each economic and cultural activity should be determined by the experts. The implementer in turn gives feed back data to the planner as he finds difficulties in implementing the plan.
- Regional planning is, therefore, an interdisciplinary technique. It needs the services of geographers, economists, sociologists,political scientists, educationists, engineers and a variety of other experts for its full fruition. A region may have a geographic tone, but its planning requires inter- disciplinary approach.



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